

Inca Civilization: 1200 AD – 1535 AD

- South America along Pacific Ocean.
- Built vast network of roads and bridges.

- Government run by emperor.
- Built terraces on hills for farming.



Macchu Picchu:
Inca Palace.

Hieroglyphics - A form of writing in which pictures are used to represent words and phrases

Built vast network of roads.

Much of Empire in Andes Mountains.



INCAN CIVILIZATION

The Incan state was built on war and young men were required to serve in the army

The army had over 200,000 members and was the largest and best-armed in the region

At its height the Incan empire included 12 million people

Once the Incas took over a territory, the conquered people were required to learn Quechua, the Incan language

New territories were tightly controlled and regulated, with a high-ranking Incan noble sent to rule the region

Pachacuti divided the empire into four quarters, with each ruled by a governor, who divided the quarters into provinces, also ruled by a governor

All the governors reported to the emperor, who was believed to be descended from the Inti, the sun god

The Inca had no writing system, but instead kept records using a system of knotted strings called quipu.

The Incans enacted plays and had poetry, which was handed down orally

INCA CIVILIZATION

Incans had a tremendous amount of gold

All Incan males were required to serve in the army

All subjects in the Incan empire were responsible for “labor service” for several weeks a year, where they were expected to work on building projects for the Incan empire

- Forced laborers were used to build roads, temples, and other buildings

The Incan empire had a vast road system throughout the empire, based on one north-south corridor and one east-west corridor

- Rest houses were built about a days walk apart, and stored with supplies for travelers
- Storage depots were placed on the roads to help travelers
- The Incans also built extensive bridges, including suspension and river bridges

INCAN SOCIETY

Society was highly regimented, meaning people could not escape the pre-conceived society

- Men and women were required to select a marriage partner from within their own social group
- Women were expected to care for children and the home
- Some girls were chosen to become priestesses for the temples

In rural areas, people were primarily farmers

- They used terraced farming in the mountains
- They grew corn, potatoes, and other crops

Aztec Empire: 1200 AD – 1535 AD

- Located in Central and Southern Mexico.**
- Built capital city of Tenochtitlan (IN A LAKE).**
- Created a strict legal code.**
- Created 365 day calendar.**
- Created writing system using hieroglyphics.**
- Built irrigation systems for crops.**
- Religion was polytheistic: Believed in many gods...
Quetzacoatl most important**
- Used human sacrifices to satisfy gods.**
- Conquered and ruled many other tribes**
- Social Classes: Ruler, priests and nobles, warriors, merchants and artisans, farmers, and slaves.**

TENOCHTITLAN: (MEXICO CITY)

Lake Texcoco



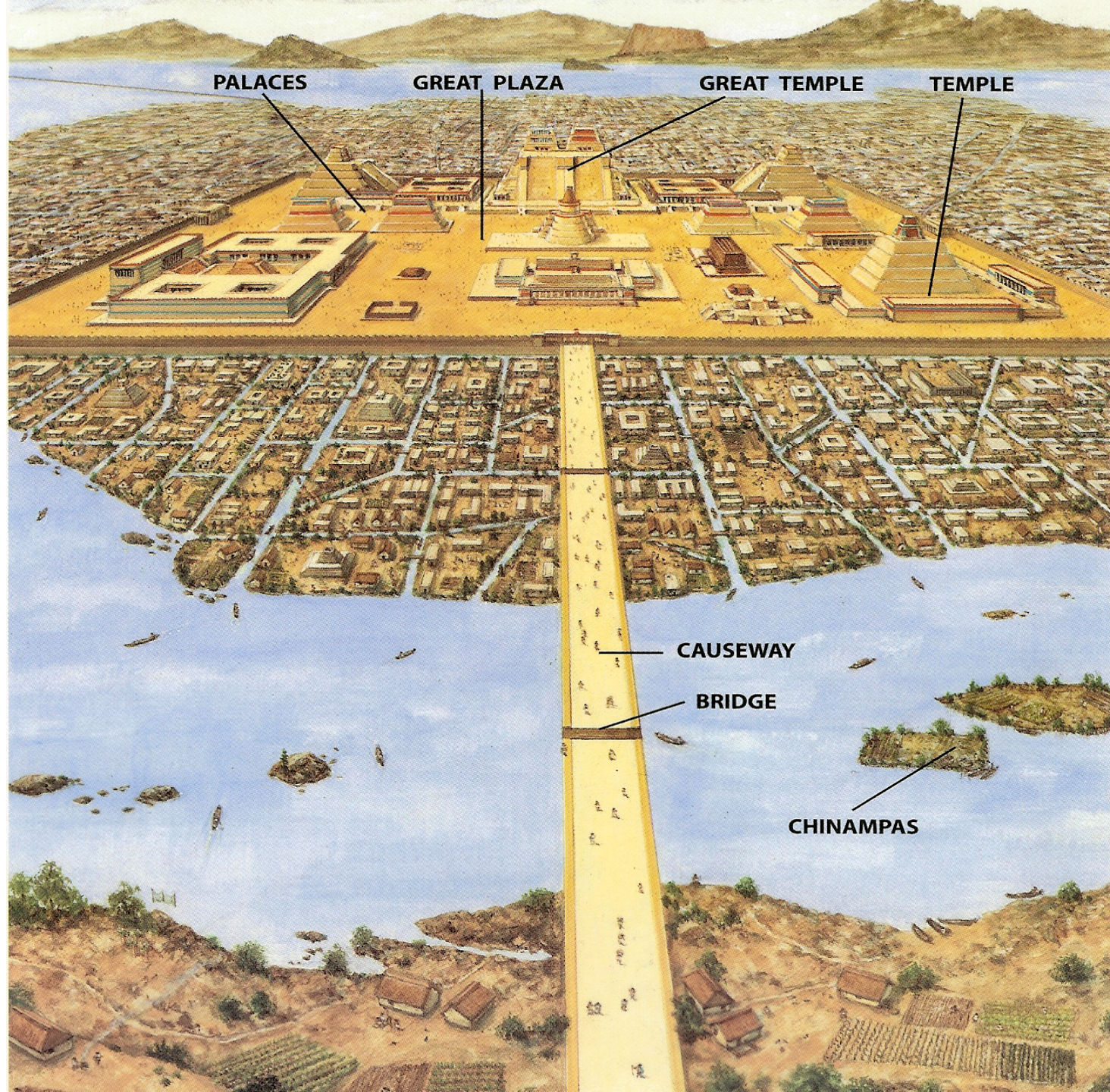
-Over time, they conquered the area around the lake and eventually created large empire in Central Mexico.

-Warfare was important because they needed a constant supply of human sacrifices.

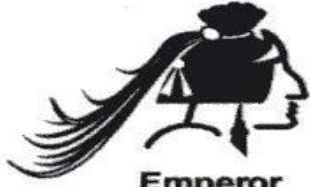
TENOCHTITLAN:

LAN:

The only way to get to the city was by boat or over causeways.



Aztec Society



Emperor

chosen by nobles and priests to lead in war



Priests

performed rituals, gave advice, and ran schools



Nobles

served as officials, judges, and governors



Warriors

could become nobles by killing or capturing enemies



Merchants

often acted as spies for the empire



Artisans

passed skills on to their children



Farmers

made up most of the population



Slaves

were mostly captives or criminals

Aztec Social Structure:

-Aztec Empire was ruled by an emperor.

-Under the emperor were the priests and nobles who helped run the government.

-Next were the warriors who defended the empire and captured prisoners for religious sacrifices.



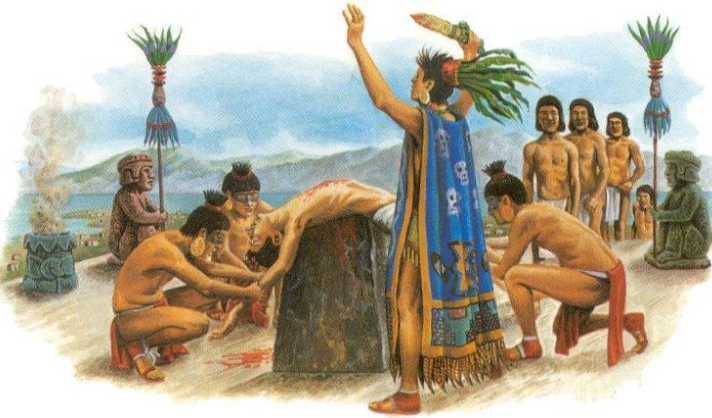
Emperor Moctezuma



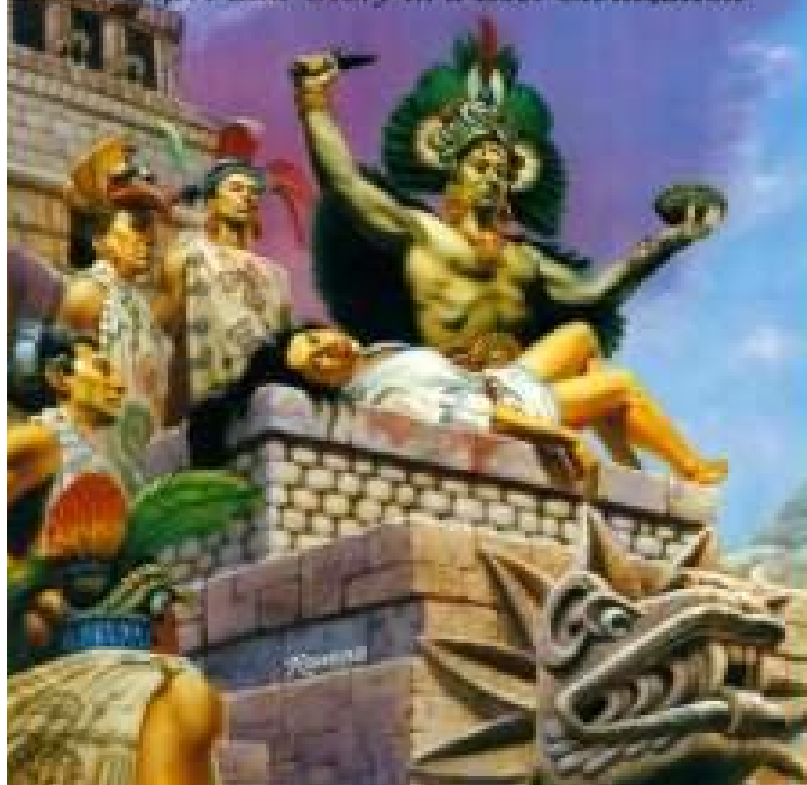
Warrior in armor

AZTEC HUMAN SACRIFICES:

- Sacrifices used to keep gods happy.
- Used prisoners captured in battle;
Constant warfare.



Prisoners or slaves were held down and their chest was cut open and their heart pulled out. This was done while they were still alive.



Religious knife used to cut out hearts of human sacrifices.

